ZAGIK, L.V.

GORBACHEVA, Varvara Alekseyevna; ZAGIK, L.V., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, R.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor [redacted]

[Developing the behavior of children in kindergartens] Formirovanie povedeniia detei v detskom sadu. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1957. 160 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Kindergarten) (Children--Management)

ASKARINA, N.M.; KISTYAKOVSKAYA, M.Yu.; LADYGINA, N.F.; EYGES, N.R.;
SHCHELOVANOV, N.M., prof., red.; ZAGIK, L.V., red.

[Development and upbringing of the child from birth to three years of age] Razvitie i vospitanie rebenka ot rozhdeniia do trekh let. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1965. 182 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

KHVATTSEV, Mikhail Yefremovich, prof.; ZAGIK, L.V., red.;
DOBROKVASHINA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[How to prevent and eliminate voice and speech defects in children]Kak predupredit' i ustranit' nedostatki golosa i rechi u detei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk, 1962. 86 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(CHILDREN--LANGUAGE) (SPEECH THERAPY)

EYGES, Nadezhda Romanovna; VOLKOVA, Ye.I., red.; MARKOVA, T.A., red.;
MIKHAYLOVA, L.V., red.; PANFILOVA, T.S., red.; SLAVINA, L.S.,
red.; ZAGIK, L.V., red.; NOVOSELOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Prevention of nervousness in children] Opreduprezhdenii detskoi
nervnosti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedag. nauk RSFSR, 1962. 15 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

(CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE)

MARKOVA, Tat'yana Aleksandrovna; VOLKOVA, Ye.I., red.; MIKHAYLOVA,
L.V., red.; PANFILOVA, T.S., red.; PETRUKHIN, I.S., red.;
SLAVINA, L.S., red.; VOLKOVA, T.E., red.; ZAGIK, L.V., red.;
DOBROKVASHINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Let's train little children to do housework] Priuchaite malen'kikh detei k domashnemu trudu. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk, 1961. 53 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Children--Management)

BRODSKIY, V.B.; BELITSKIY, B.M.; ZAGIK, S.Ye.; LYUTOMSKIY, V.A.; SPIRIDONOV, A.V.

Radio sounding of plasma clots. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 33 no.4:419-425
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Oscillography) (Plasma (Ionized gases))

BRODSKIY, V.B.; BELITSKIY, B.M.; ZAGIK, S.Ye.; LYUTOMSKIY, V.A.;
SPIRIDONOV, A.V.

Multiple-wave device for plasma analysis. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 9
no.4:116-119 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4401

Zagik, Semen Yefimovich, and Lev Mikhaylovich Kapchinskiy

Priyemnyye televizionnyye antenny (Television Receiving Antennas). 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 79 p. (Series: Massovaya radiobiblioteka, vyp. 306) 100,000 copies printed.

Ed.: F.I. Tarasov; Tech. Ed.: L.Ya. Medvedev; Editorial Board: A.I. Berg, V.A. Burlyand, V.I. Vaneyev, Ye.N. Genishta, I.S. Dzhigit, A.M. Kanayeva, E.T. Krenkel', A.A. Kulikovskiy, A.D. Smirnov, F.I. Tarasov, and V.I. Shamshur.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the amateur interested in television.

COVERAGE: The booklet describes in an easily understandable style various types of outdoor and indoor antennas intended for the reception of one or several television programs. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Ch. I. Special Features of the Reception of Television Transmissions 3

Ch. II. Parameters of Television Receiving Antennas 11

Card 1/2

ZAGIK, Semen Yefimovich; KAPCHINSKIY, Lev Mikhaylovich

[Coaxial cables] Koaksial'nye kabeli. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 39 p. (Massovaia radio biblioteka, no.324). (MIRA 12:12)
(Coaxial cables)

ZAGIK, Semen Yefimovich; KAPCHINSKIY, Lev Mikhaylovich; IVANITSKIY, V.Yu., red.; MATVEYEV, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Coaxial cables] Koaksial'nye kabeli. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 39 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.324) (MIRA 12:4)
(Coaxial cables)

ZAGIK, Semen Yefimovich; KAPCHINSKIY, Lev, Mikhaylovich; BERG, A.I., redaktor; DZHIGIT, I.S., redaktor; KULIKOVSKIY, A.A., redaktor; SMIRNOV, A.D., redaktor; TARASOV, F.I., redaktor; TRAMM, B.F., redaktor; CHECHIK, P.O., redaktor; SHAMSHUR, V.I., redaktor; OVCHARENKO, Ye. P., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Television reception antennas] Priemnye televizionnye antenny. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 47 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Television--Antennas)

ZAGIK, S.Ye.

AID Nr. 980-19 31 May

RF-BEAM SONDING OF PLASMOIDS (USSR)

Brodskiy, V. B., B. M. Belitskiy, S. Ye. Zagik, V. A. Lyutomskiy, and A. V. Spiridonov. Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 4, Apr 1963, 419-425.
S/057/63/033/004/000/021

Simultaneous exposure of plasmoids to several focused rf beams placed in the plane normal to the direction of motion of the plasmoids was used to determine electron concentration in moving plasma. The method has a limiting resolving power of the order of a wavelength and is suitable for plasmas with electron concentrations of 10^{13} electrons/cm^3 and over. Plasmoids were generated by a pulse-type coaxial plasma gun; rf beams had wavelengths of 8 mm and, in some cases, 3 cm. The plasma gun was 50 mm in diameter, 200 mm in length; the quartz tube was 100 mm in diameter. The results of measurements showed that at a distance of 100 cm from the gun plasma fills the entire tube; at about 150-200 cm from the gun, a larger plasmoid is preceded by a smaller one, the first

Card 1/2

AID Nr. 980-19 31 May

RF-BEAM SOUNDING OF PLASMOIDS (Cont'd) S/057/63/033/004/009/021

traveling at 10^7 cm/sec, the second at twice this speed. The space between them is filled with plasma having an electron concentration between 10^{12} and 10^{13} electrons/cm^3. At 300 cm from the gun, the plasmoids disintegrate substantially and are estimated to have an approximate lifetime of 30 μsec. [JA]

Card 2/2

ZAGIK, S. Ye.

Antennas for the reception of two television programs. Radio no.4: 36-39 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Television--Antennas)

ZAGIK, Semen Yefimovich.; KAPCHINSKIY, Lev Mikhaylovich,; TARASOV, F.I., red.;
MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Television receiving antennas] Priemnye televizionnye antenny.
Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 79 p.
(Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no. 306). (MIRA 11:11)
(Television--Antennas)

ZAGIK, Semen Yefimovich; KAPCHINSKIY, Lev Mikhaylovich; IVANITSKIY,
V.Yu., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Television receiving antennas] Primenye televizionnye antenny. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 127 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.386) (MIRA 15:7)
(Television--Antennas)

ZAGIK, S.Ye.

Koaksial'nyye Kabeli, by S.Ye.Zagik i L.M.Kapchinskiy. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1959, (39) p. Diagrs., Graphs, Tables. (Massovaya Radio Biblioteka vyp 324)

L 09493-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/JD

ACC NR: AP6013118 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/004/0640/0642

AUTHOR: Brodskiy, V.B.; Zegik, S.Ye.; Lyutomskiy, V.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement of the recombination coefficient of xenon in decaying plasmas

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 4, 1966, 640-642

TOPIC TAGS: xenon, recombination coefficient, plasma decay, microwave,

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the recombination coefficient of xenon at pressures from 20 to 600 mm Hg by following the decay of plasmas produced in a glass vessel by gamma rays from 5 μsec pulses of 1 MeV electrons on a lead target. The plasma decay was observed with the aid of a 10^9 Hz klystron-type microwave resonator made of thin wires and mounted within the vessel. Ambipolar diffusion to the wires composing the resonator was negligible at the xenon pressures employed. That the electron temperature equilibration time was short compared with the lifetime of the plasma was evinced by the linear relation found between the reciprocal of the plasma density and the time of decay. Spectroscopically pure xenon was employed, and it was subjected to further purification in porous copper at 300°C and was dried in KOH and P_2O_5; it presumably contained less than 10^{-5}% oxygen. The results of the measurements are shown in the figure, where 10^6 times the recombination coefficient in cm^3/sec is plotted on the vertical axis against the pressure in mm Hg on the horizontal axis.

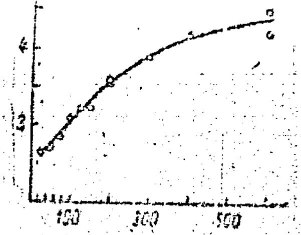
UDC: 533.922

Card 1/2

L 28493-66

ACC NR: AP6013113

4



Recombination coefficient v. pressure

The authors thank P.Ya.Glazunov, N.I.Vitushkin, A.N.Khatutskiy, and V.Ya.Khuyakov for great assistance with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: : 20 SUBM DATE: 15Jun65 ORIG. REF: 002 OTH REF: 001

L 28484-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/JD

ACC NR: AP6013123 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/004/0672/0678

13
61
B

AUTHOR: Brodskiy, V.B.; Zagik, S.Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement of the attachment coefficient of thermal electrons in oxygen and air

27

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 4, 1966, 672-678

TOPIC TAGS: plasma decay, air, oxygen, microwave, electron attachment

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the attachment coefficients of electrons in oxygen at 3 to 30 mm Hg and in ar at 15 to 150 mm Hg by following the decay of room temperature plasmas by a microwave technique. The plasmas were produced in a section of waveguide by 5 μsec pulses of 1 MeV electrons. H_{11} waves at 10^9 Hz were excited at one end of the waveguide section, and from their attenuation while traversing the waveguide, the electron concentration was calculated. Beginning of the measurements was delayed for a suitable time after termination of the electron pulse to permit thermalization of the electrons. A large part of the paper, including a mathematical appendix, is devoted to a discussion of thermalization of the electrons and the contribution of other processes than attachment to the change of the electron concentration. It is concluded that under the conditions of the experiment the change of the electron

Card 1/2 UDC: 533.922

L 28484-66

ACC NR: AP6013123

5

concentration during decay of the plasmas was due practically entirely to attachment. The attachment coefficients increased less rapidly than linearly with increasing pressure from about 4 x 10^{-13} cm^3/sec at the low pressure end of the investigated pressure range to about 12 x 10^{-13} cm^3/sec at the high pressure end of the range. The attachment coefficients were some 20-40% lower in oxygen than in air at pressures corresponding to the same oxygen concentration. The fact that the rate of increase of the attachment coefficient with increasing pressure was less at high pressures than at lower pressures speaks in favor of the attachment mechanism proposed by N. E. Bradbury (Phys. Rev., 44, 883, 1933). The authors thank P. Ya. Glazunov, .A. Lyutomskiy, N. I. Vitushkin, A. M. Khatutskiy, and Yu. Khudyakov for assisting with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 23 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 15Jun65 ORIG. REF: 006 OTH REF: 007

ZAGIKA, V.V.

SOV/112-58-1-547

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gnilosyrov, Ye. G., Gol'dberg, O. Ye., Zagika, V. V., and Frimes, A. P.

TITLE: Projects of the Ministry of the Electrical-Engineering Industry on Complex Mechanization of Blast-Furnace Departments (Raboty Ministerstva elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti po kompleksnoy mekhanizatsii domennykh tsekhov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raboty M-va elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR po mekhaniz. i avtomatiz. nar. kh-va., Moscow, 1956, pp 16-21

ABSTRACT: The history of Soviet systems of electrical equipment for blast furnaces is set forth, beginning from the first model developed by KhEMZ in 1933 and ending with the sixth 1952 model developed by the Central Design Bureau of "Elektroprivod" plant. The most distinctive feature of 1952/1953 models is a high processing automation that controls blast-furnace operation "from on top" by means of periodic and sporadic variations of charge composition, by

Card 1/2

SOV/112-58-1-547

Projects of the Ministry of the Electrical-Engineering Industry on Complex . . . .

maintaining and changing the level of the charging, and by properly controlling the distribution on the top. Charging-system characteristics of 1952/1953 models are presented. Over the last 20 years, the maximum speed of the main-hoist electric drive has increased from 1.82 to 4 m/sec, intervals have decreased from 25 to 16 sec, and rated charging-system productivity has increased from 75 to 177 t/h. In 1955/1956, a new system was developed, scheduled for installation in 1957. It is noted that in 1955, blueprints were finished for a fully-automatic weighbridge scheduled to be put in operation in 1957.

V.A.I.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Blast furnaces--Equipment 2. Blast furnaces--Control systems
3. Blast furnaces--Performance 4. Electrical equipment--Development

Card 2/2

KOSTENKO, I.K., slesar'-avtomatchik; ZAGINAYKO, Ye.V., slesar'-avtomatchik

Screw-valve type cock for the scavenging of the main air drum. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 9 no.11:22 N'65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Lokomotivnoye depo Kishinev.

Country : USSR
Category : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24898

Author : Zaginaylo, N.
Inst : -
Title : Concerning the Production of Hybrid Tomato Seeds.
Orig Pub : Zemledeliye i zhivotnovodstvo Moldavii, 1958, No. 6, 39-42

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

69

ZAGINAYLO, N.N.

Grow more tomato hybrids in the region of the canning industry of Moldavia. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.10:30-33 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Moldavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut oroshayemogo zemledeliya i ovoshchevodstva.
(Moldavia--Tomatoes--Varieties)

ZAGINAYLO, N.N

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1594

Author : K.D. Shchupak, N.N. Zaginaylo
Inst : Not Given
Title : Pre-Sowing Treatment of Tomato Seeds with Lowered and Variable Temperatures.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mold. ovoshche-kartof. orosit. opyt. st. Kishinev, Gosizdat Moldavii, 1956, 131-145

Abstract : On the Moldavian Vegetable-Potato Testing Station, the treating of seeds with lowered or variable temperatures, accelerated the development of the root system, fruitbearing, and increased the early crop of fruits by 30 - 40%. The Brekoder varity produced the best results when the seeds were tempered with variable temperatures during a period of 15-20 days, alternating every 12 hours from 18-20 and 0-4°. The application of below zero temperature decreased the effectiveness of the tempering. Seeds of the Mayak varity produced good results when they were tempered during 24 h. with a steady temperature from 4 to -4°. As a result of pre-sowing seed tem-

Card : 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25051

Author : Zaginaylo, N. N.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Intervarietal Crossing of Tomatoes

Orig Pub: Tr. Mold. ovoshche-kartof. orosit. opyt. st.
Kishinev, Gosizdat Moldavii, 1956, 161-190

Abstract: It was established at the Moldavian Vegetable and Potato Station that the F_1 of intervarietal hybrids is the most productive, the productivity of the hybrids in further generations becomes less. The best results were obtained by crossing varieties which were geographically distant, and had contrasting morphological and biological characteristics. In Moldavia tomato crosses should be made in June, and pollination in the morning 2-3 days

Card 1/2

63

L 16983-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/T/EWP(j)/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM/GW

ACC NR: AP6002282 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/001/0043/0045

AUTHOR: Zagirov, F. G. 35

ORG: Moscow Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation (Moskovskiy gidromeliorativnyy institut)

TITLE: The formation of bottom ice in various structures 44,55

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 1, 1966, 43-45

TOPIC TAGS: ice, concrete, polyuthylene plastic, iron, asphalt

ABSTRACT: Experiments on ice formation were made on iron, concrete, bitumen, and various polyethylene films. The material was placed on a metallic plate 10 x 17 cm and immersed in a supercooled current. Two series of experiments were conducted: 1) short-period, for determining first appearance of ice crystals, and 2) long-period, for determining amount and intensity of ice accumulation. In the first series, 12 samples were supercooled for 5--20 minutes. Ice formed most quickly on iron, the surface being covered in 10--15 minutes. Concrete was covered in 15--20 minutes, bitumen in 20--25, and polyethylene films did not become coated with ice at all. In the second series, 14 samples were supercooled for 35 minutes to 3

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.328

2

L 16983-66

ACC NR: AP6002282

hours. Polyethylene was covered by ice in none of these experiments. Further
tests were made at night and morning under the following conditions: air temper-
ature from -11 to -17°, wind velocity 2.7--4.0 m/sec, saturation deficit 0.5--2.0
mb, water temperature constant at 0.05°, and velocity of water through a channel
in the material 0.67--0.70 m/sec. It was found that a concrete surface will
accumulate considerable ice under these conditions. Bitumen does not protect
against formation of bottom ice. All the tested materials may be classified
according to time required for an ice coating to form (in this order: iron,
concrete, bitumen, and polyethylene), but, after the coating has formed, the rate
is constant for all. Reliable protection against ice formation is possible only
with material that is thoroughly hydrophobic, such as polyethylene. Films of this
material remained free of ice even after prolonged supercooling. Coatings of
polyethylene on equipment and metallic parts considerably improve the operating
conditions, and conduits or channels so coated do not accumulate bottom ice. Orig.
art. has: 1 figure and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 28Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

ZAGIROV, N.Kh.; LOBANOV, D.P.

Analysing the extent of heavy tasks involved in stoping and ways to increase labor productivity in systems with timbering and filling. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; tsvet. met. no.3:27-34 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra razrabotki mestorozhdeniy rud.
(Mining engineering) (Mine timbering) (Stoping (Mining))

ZAGIROV, N.Kh., inzh.; LOBANOV, D.P., inzh.

[redacted]

Downcast cutting is a working safety factor when using filling systems. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.4:13-15 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Mining engineering)

SOV-127-58-3-9/24

AUTHORS: Trot'yakov, I.N., Mining Engineer, Zagirov, N.Kh. and Lobanov, D.P., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Arch-Shaped Concrete-Block Supports for Preparing Mines for Operation (Arochnaya betonitovaya krep' v podgotovitel'nykh vyrabotkakh)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 3, pp 41-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors advise the use of concrete blocks for the construction of supports in mining galleries. Such supports are much stronger and reliable than wooden supports. The concrete blocks are simple to prepare, easy to transport and, by their geometrical form, can be used in horizontal as well as vertical shafts. Depending on mining and technical conditions one of three varieties of arched supports is used: 1) For the supporting of main and preparatory galleries with an established pressure in rocks inclined to a partial scaling, a belt of alternately disposed arched supports with the tightening of intervals with concrete plates is used. The T-form blocks with ground plates and tie-plates are used for this purpose. 2) Continuous arched supports without ground-plates are used in preparatory galleries in the zones of stoping with unstable rocks in places where ground heaving does not occur; 3) The same supports as in point 2, but on

Card 1/2

SOV-127-58-3-9/24

Arch-Shaped Concrete-Block Supports for Preparing Mines for Operation

reinforced concrete gound-plates, are used in the galleries with unstable side rocks and heaving ground. All these concrete blocks are prepared by the mine. A detailed description of their preparation is given. The cost of preparation of 1 cu m of such blocks represents only 47.6% of cost of 1 cu m of reinforced concrete frames. On table 3 the authors compare the cost of supports installed by different methods. There are 3 photos, 2 figures and 3 tables.

1. **Mining engineering**
2. **Structures—Materials**
3. **Concrete—Performance**

Card 2/2

ZAGIROV, N.Kh.; LOBANOV, D.P.; TRET'YAKOV, I.N.

A version of descending horizontal slicing system in mining.
.Biul.TSIIN tsvet.met. no.10:6-8 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Mining engineering)

SHERMAN, Ye.; MOLCHANOVA, N.; ZAGIROVA, R.

Use of calculating machines for the analysis of wage systems.
Sots.trud 4 no.8:66-71 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Wages) (Accounting machines)

25806

S/048/61/025/005/020/024
B117/B201

24,2200

AUTHORS: Sudakov, N. I., Savchenko, M. K., Zagirova, Ye. K., and Starostin, I. I.

TITLE: Measurement of hysteresis losses in a rotating magnetic field in thin films

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 5, 1961, 643-646

TEXT: The present investigation was the subject of a lecture delivered at a symposium on thin ferromagnetic films (Krasnoyarsk, July 4 to 7, 1960). Hysteresis losses were measured in the rotating field, and anisotropy constants in thin permalloy films were measured by the method of rotational moments. The magnetic field was created with the aid of an electromagnet designed at the fizicheskaya laboratoriya Krasnoyarskogo instituta tsvetnykh metallov im. M. I. Kalinina (Physical Laboratory of the Institute of Nonferrous Metallurgy imeni M. I. Kalinin) and built at the Krasnoyarskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Krasnoyarsk Heavy Machine Building Plant). The mechanical moments acting in the magnetic

Card 1/4

25806 S/048/61/025/005/020/024
Measurement of hysteresis losses in... B117/B201

field upon a disk-shaped ferromagnetic film were measured by an anisometer developed by N. S. Akulov. The high sensitivity of the anisometer was achieved with a thin long tungsten suspension wire 0.1 mm in diameter and 0.5 m long. The scale for reading the rotation angle of the mirror was at a distance of 4.05 m from the anisometer. For the purpose of protecting against air movements the whole rotation system was placed into a duralumin housing with a light entry window made of glass. Experiments were conducted with permalloy films 400, 800, and 1300 Å thick. The films were prepared by thermal sputtering of molybdenum permalloy (80 % Ni, 17 % Fe, 3 % Mo) in vacuum ($4\cdot10^{-5}$ mm Hg). The metal was sputtered onto a glass backing heated to 300°C (disk 18 mm in diameter) in an outer magnetic field of 90 oe brought about by Helmholtz coils. It was established from tables for harmonic functions obtained by decomposing into their components by the Fourier method that the harmonic function with the largest amplitude has a period π. This points to the presence of a uniaxial anisotropy. On the basis of curves of moments, obtained for the three films concerned in a field of 8500 oe, it was possible to calculate the anisotropy constants: $K = 1.4\cdot10^{3}$ (1300 Å); $K = 0.85\cdot10^{3}$ (800 Å);

Card 2/4

$K = 0.75 \cdot 10^3$ (400 Å). The hysteresis losses were calculated during a magnetic reversal cycle in rotating fields from the areas between the curves of moments using formula

$$Q_\tau = \int M d\psi$$

(M - value of mechanical moment, ψ - angle of rotation of the field). The areas were determined with the aid of a planimeter. The analysis of the difference curves of mechanical moments and the results found for each of the films in the calculation of hysteresis losses permit drawing the following conclusions: (1) on a rise of the field stress no changes are observed in the period of sinusoidal curves of moments. On a change of the field from 50 to 8500 oe the curves have a period equal to π, i.e., all specimens have uniaxial anisotropy; (2) the value of the maximum moment changes on a rise of the field strength in the same way as in the crystallographic anisotropy of single crystals, but proceeds more slowly in medium fields; with growing film thickness the maximum amount of the moment grows in the entire field strength range; (4) the hysteresis losses become larger in a slow field of rotation with growing field strength in the same way as in a cyclic magnetic reversal. This contradicts statements made by

7

25806

Measurement of hysteresis losses in... S/048/61/025/005/020/024
B117/B201

N. S. Akulov for the rotation hysteresis in spatial single crystal specimens. According to that theory, hysteresis losses grow at the beginning up to a certain maximum, and vanish in fields exceeding the saturation field; (5) hysteresis losses are influenced by the film thickness. With growing thickness they become a little larger; (6) the films prepared without field with the aid of Helmholtz coils differ in no way, as to anisotropy, from films whose sputtering has taken place in the magnetic field of these coils. To bring about anisotropy in thin films it is probably sufficient for sputtering to take place in a field of a low intensity. Such a field may be created by the experimental conditions themselves: the field of the heating element of an electric heater as well as the earth's magnetic field. There are 6 figures and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov im. M. I. Kalinina (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Nonferrous Metallurgy imeni M. I. Kalinin). Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 4/4

DROKIN, A.I.; DYLGEROV, V.D.; SUDAKOV, N.I.; ZAGIROVA, Ye.K.

Temperature dependence of the anisotropy constant and the magnetostriction of magnesium-manganese ferrites at indoor temperature. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.2 Ser. tekh. nauk no.1:99-103 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut tsvetnykh metallov imeni M.I. Kalinina, Krasnoyarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Ferrites) (Anisotropy) (Magnetostriction)

ZAGIROVA, YE.K.

31604
S/048/61/025/012/009/022
B116/B138

24.2200

AUTHORS: Kirenskiy, L. V., Drokin, A. I., Dylgerov, V. D., Sudakov, N. I., and Zagirova, Ye. K.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the first anisotropy constant and magnetic structure of iron-manganese ferrites

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 12, 1961, 1472 - 1476

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the first magnetic anisotropy constant K_1 of an iron-manganese ferrite single crystal was studied in the (100) plane, and its domain structure in the (110) plane. Balls 4 - 3 mm diam were made from specimens grown in a Verneuil's apparatus from $MnFe_2O_4$ with manganese excess (25% Mn_3O_4) by A. A. Popova at the Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AS USSR). To find K_1 and $K_1(T)$ the torques acting on the specimen in a uniform magnetic field were measured on an Akulov anisometer with a slightly modified strain gauge (error in measurement, $\leq 2\%$). Torque curves were first recorded in

X

Card 1/4

31604
S/048/61/025/012/009/022
B116/B138

Temperature dependence of the first....

different fields at room and oxygen temperatures, as a function of the angle between the direction of field and the [100] axis. Then the continuous variation in maximum torque in the (100) plane was examined in the temperature range -183 - +300° - -183°. A field strength of 5100 produced saturation. Powder patterns were produced by W. S. Elmore's method (Ref.11, see below). The graphs show that at 22°K torque is nearly zero in fields of up to 750 oe. Between 750 and 1000 oe it increases, reaching $0.71 \cdot 10^{-4}$ erg·cm^{-3}, after which it remains constant. In fields of up to 3000 oe there was a sharp increase at the temperature of boiling oxygen. The linearity of $K_1 = f(T^2)$ means that the Bryukhatov-Kirenskiy law holds for this type of crystal also. Extrapolation to absolute zero yielded $K_0 = 17 \cdot 10^4$ erg·cm^{-3}. The nature of a domain structure is found to be dependant on the direction of demagnetization. With demagnetization in the [110] direction, the powder patterns in the (110) plane form thick, parallel lines perpendicular to one of the axes of easy magnetization. A secondary, wedge-shaped structure between the principal lines, indicates that the surface deviates slightly from the (110) plane. Domain structure remains constant under magnetization in the [110] direction up to 400 oe; up to 600 oe only the secondary structure is changed. Between 750 and

Card 2/4

31604
S/048/61/025/012/009/022
B116/B138

Temperature dependence of the first....

1000 oe new boundaries are formed perpendicular to the second direction of easy magnetization, with another wedge-shaped secondary structure between them. Around 1000 oe, the formation of new boundaries ceases and the old ones practically disappear. The new boundaries disappear at about 1300 oe. However, new boundaries are not formed everywhere, and, where this has not occurred, the initial domain structure will reappear after demagnetization in the [110] direction. The structure remains unchanged up to 723 oe and disappears at 1300 oe. No boundaries shifts are observed. Comparing variations in torque and domain structure with the field increase, it is concluded that the greatest changes in domain structure occur in the same fields in which the crystal anisotropy increases most strongly. Papers by T. M. Perekalina, A. A. Askochenskiy (Ref.3: stat'ya v sb.: Ferrity. Izd. AN BSSR, Minsk, 1960), Ye. A. Turov and A. I. Mitsek (Ref.10: stat'ya v sb.: Ferrity . Izd. AN BSSR, Minsk, 1960) are mentioned. There are 4 figures and 11 references: 6 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 1: Bozorth, R. M., Tilden, E. F., Williams, A. J., Phys. Rev., 99, 6, 178 (1955); Ref. 2: Bickford, L. R., Phys. Rev., 78, 449 (1950); Ref. 4: Bates, L. F., Craik, D. J., Griffiths, P. M., Isaac, E. D., Proc. Roy. Soc., A 253, 1

d

Card 3/4

31604

Temperature dependence of the first.... S/048/61/025/012/009/022
B116/B138

(1959); Ref. 5: Smith, A. W., Williams, G. W., Canad. J. Phys., 38, 9, 1187 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR), Institut tsvetnykh metallov im. M. I. Kalinina (Institute of Nonferrous Metals imeni M. I. Kalinin), Krasnoyarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Krasnoyarsk Pedagogical Institute)

Card 4/4

DROKIN, A.I.; DYLGEROV, V.D.; SUDAKOV, N.I.; ZAGIROVA, Ye.K.

Losses on rotational hysteresis and dynamics of a domain structure in rotating fields of iron-cobalt ferrate single crystals. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 13 no.5:788-792 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut i Institut tsvetnykh metallov imeni M.I. Kalinina.

(Ferrates—Magnetic properties)
(Domain structure)

ZAGIROVA, Ye. K, Aspirant --

"A Study of the Principal Factors Which Influence the Quality of Cation Reagents." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin, 25 Oct 54. (VM, 12 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

SUDAKOV, N.I., SAVCHENKO, M.K.; ZAGIROVA, Ye.K.; STAROSTIN, I.I.

Measuring the losses due to hysteresis in thin films in a rotating magnetic field. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 25 no.5:643-646 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov im. M.I.Kalinina i Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Hysteresis) (Metallic films--Magnetic properties)

KHAR'KOV, Nikolay Yeliseyevich, inzh.; ZAGL', Otto Andreyevich,
inzh.; SHTEYN, Illarion Iosifovich, inzh.; MURASHKO,
V.V., red.

[New developments in the manufacture of prestressed reinforced concrete] Novoe v izgotovlenii predvaritel'no napriazhennogo zhelezobetona. Odessa, Maiak, 1965. 56 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Trest "Chernomorskorgtekhstroy" (for all except Murashko).

KIRENSKIY, L.V.; DROKIN, A.I.; DYLGEROV, V.D.; SUDAKOV, N.I.; ZAGIROVA, Ye.K.

Temperature dependence of the first anisotropy constant, and the magnetic structure of ferromanganese ferrates. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.12:1472-1476 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR. Institut tsvetnykh metallov im. M.I. Kalinina i Krasnoyarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Iron-manganese alloys—Magnetic properties)

ZAGLADA, N., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Greatest honor on earth. IUn. nat. no.2:1 F '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ZAGLADA, N.G., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Happiness lies in work. IUn. nat. no.6:5-6 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

ZAGLADA, Nadezhda Grigor'yevna

Work, conscience and honor are inseparable. Avt. transp. 41 no.3:6 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Transportation, Automotive)

ZAGLADA, Nadezhda Grigor'yevna [Zahlada, N.H.], Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; DEMIDYUK, V.F. [Demydiuk, V.F.], red.; PALAMARCHUK, T.L., red.; LASTOVETS', Z.S., tekhn. red.

[Life. Work. Meditation; a field leader tells her story] Zhyttia. Pratsa. Rozdumy; rozpovid' lankovoi. Kyiv, Derzhpolitvydav URSR, 1962. 106 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Ukraine—Agricultural workers)

ZAGLADA, Nadezhda Grigor'yevna, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda,
deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta USSR; DEMIDYUK, V.F., red.;
PALAMARCHUK, T.L., red.; LASTOVETS, Z.S., tekhn. red.;
KOPYTKOVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Life, work, and meditations; a story of a field-team leader]
Zhizn', trud, razdum'ia; rasskaz zven'evoi. Kiev, Gospolitizdat USSR, 1963. 114 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Zaglada, Nadezhda Grigor'evna, 1893-)

CHERTKO, V.F.; IOFFE, Ya.A.; OBOLENSKIY, K.P.; KRYLOV, P.N.; KUDROV, V.M.; SAMBORSKIY, G.I.; KOSTAKOV, V.G.; LITVYAKOV, P.P.; MUROMTSEV, M.N.; BERRI, L.Ya.; YAKOBI, A.A.; BELOUSOV, R.A.; BOGOMOLOV, O.T.; POKATAYEV, Yu.N.; ZAGLADINA, S.M.; SOBAKINSKIKH, V.I.; NIKOLAYEV, D.N., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[United States is loosing the economic competition] SShA proigryvaiut ekonomicheskoe sorevnovanie. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1961. 295 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut. 2. Sotrudniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ekonomicheskogo instituta Gosekonomsoveta SSSR (for all except : Nikolayev, Ponomareva)
(United States--Economic conditions)
(Russia--Economic conditions)

ZAGLADKIN, A.I., inzhener (stantsiya Rovno); SAVCHENKO, G.Kh., inzhener
(stantsiya Rovno).

Repairing sleepers in section shops. Zhel.dor.transp.37 no.11:
80-81 N '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1.Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo byuro otdeleniya dorogi (for Zagladkin)
2.Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantsii puti (for Savchenko).
(Railroads--Ties)

ZAGLODIN L.

Zhunko V. and Shamis I, Gazogenerator Dlya Slantsev S. Zhidkim Shlakoudaleniyem Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 3, 13.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35 TN. G74

ZAGLODIN L.

Zhunko V. and Lazebnik L. Urrupnenno-Laboratornaya Ustanovaka Dlya Termichteskogo Razlozheniya Slantsev I. Polucheniya Slantsevogo Bituma, Gorychiye Slantey, 1933, No. 4,49.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantey #1934-35 TN. 871 G74

ZAGLODIN, L., LAZEBNIK, ., ZHUNKO, V.

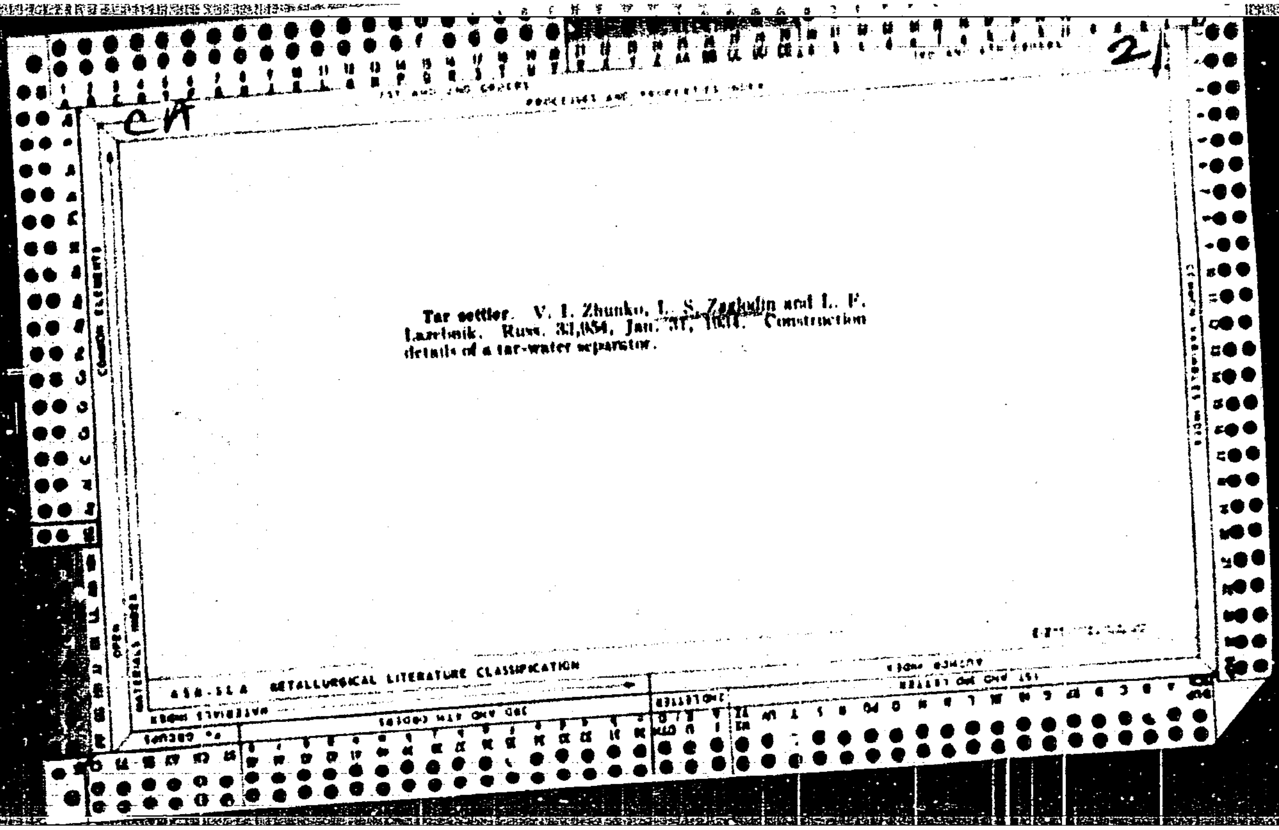
Pervyy V Sssr Opytnyy Slantsoperegonnyy Zavod Na Kashpire 77
Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No 5, 64

SO:
Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .871
G .74

ZAGLODIN L.

And Zhunko V. Pech' Dlya Polucheniya Bytorogo Gaza Iz Slantsa, Gorychiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 5,48, No 6, 36

SO: Goryuchiye Slantey #1934-35 TN, 871 G74

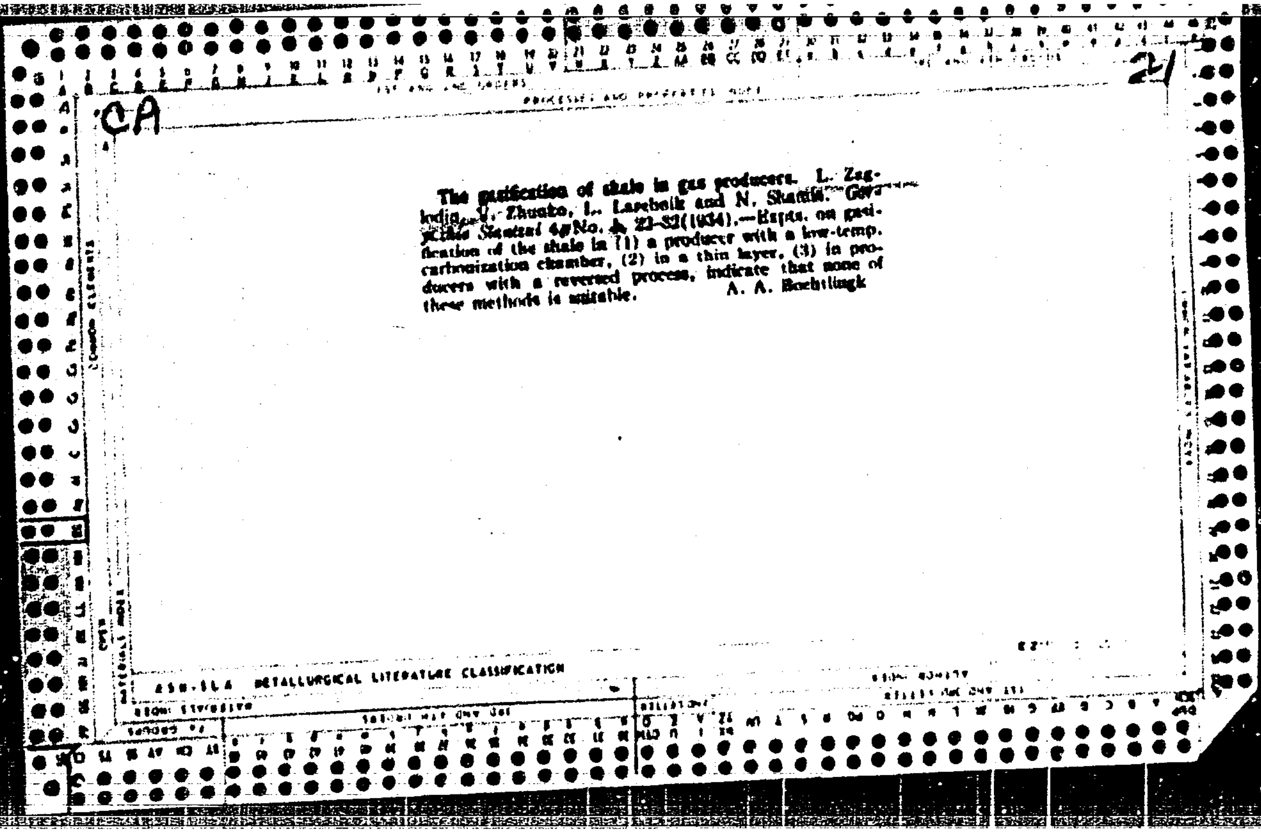


CA

21

Tar settler. V. I. Zhunko, L. S. Zaglodin and L. F. Lazebnik. Russ. 31,854, Jan. 31, 1933. Construction details of a tar-water separator.

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

21

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The gasification of shale in gas producers. L. Zaglodin, V. Zhusko, L. Lazebnik and N. Shatilo. *Goryuchie Slantsi* 4, No. 4, 21-32(1934).—Expts. on gasification of the shale in (1) a producer with a low-temp. carbonization chamber, (2) in a thin layer, (3) in producers with a reversed process, indicate that none of these methods is suitable. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

]

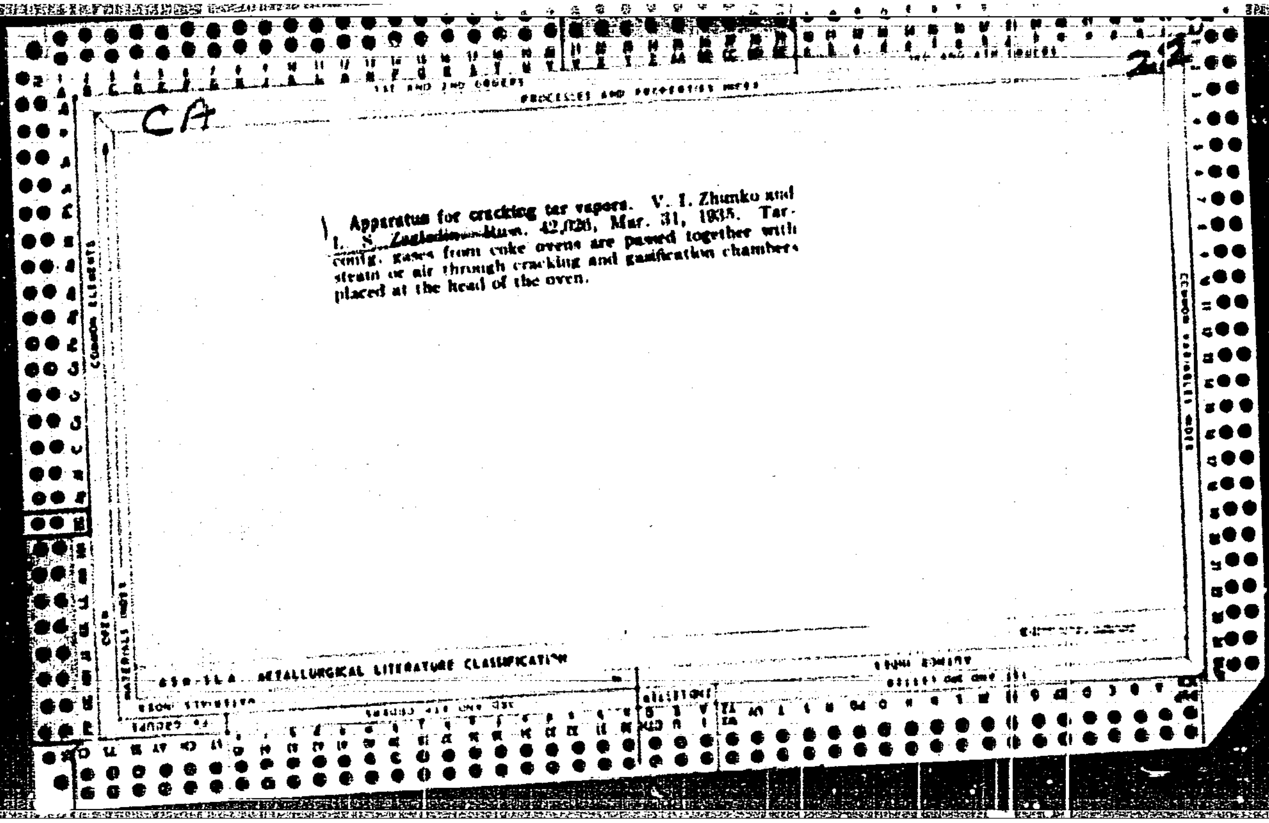
CA

21

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Coke oven. V. I. Zhunko and L. N. Zaglodin. Russ. 41,490, Feb. 28, 1935. Construction details of an oven equipped for coking, cracking and distn.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



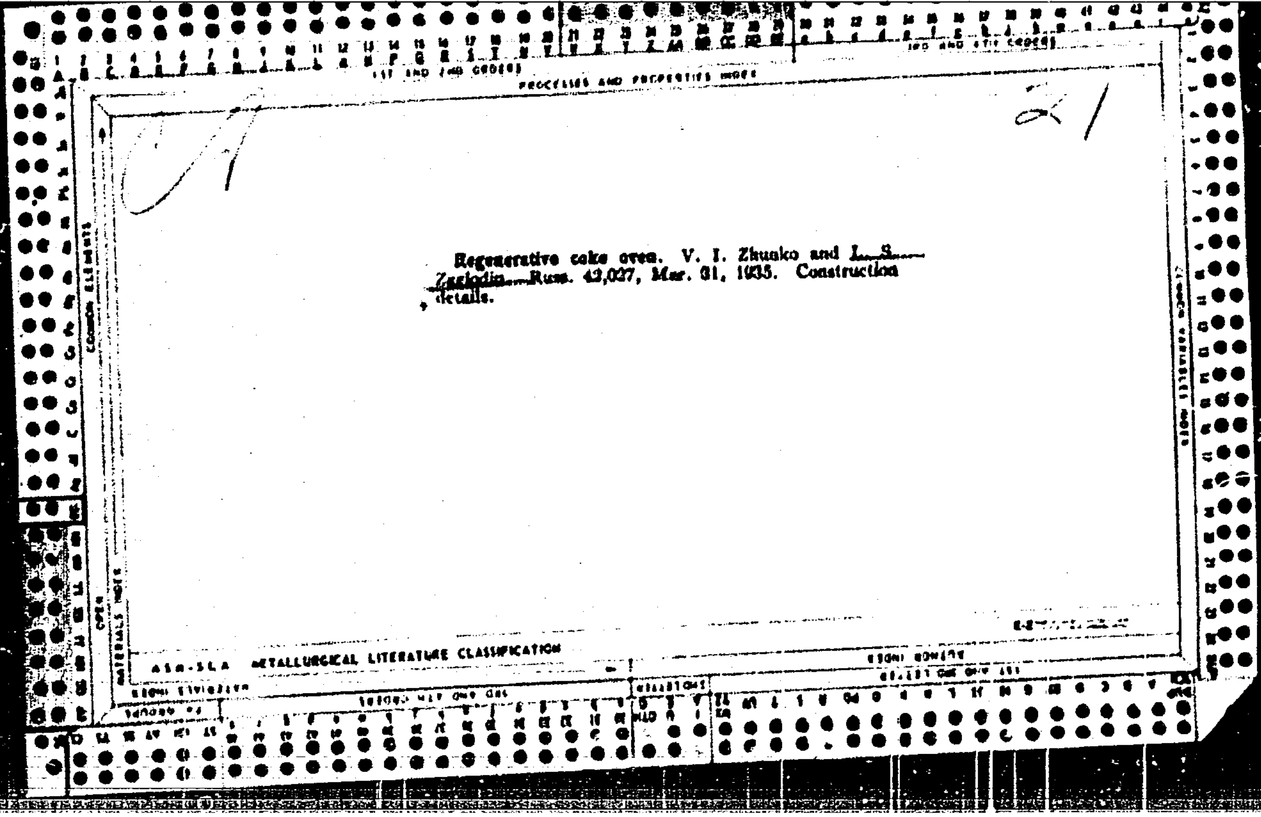
CA

22

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Apparatus for cracking tar vapors. V. I. Zhunko and I. S. Zagladin—Russ. 42,026, Mar. 31, 1935. Tar-contg. gases from coke ovens are passed together with steam or air through cracking and gasification chambers placed at the head of the oven.

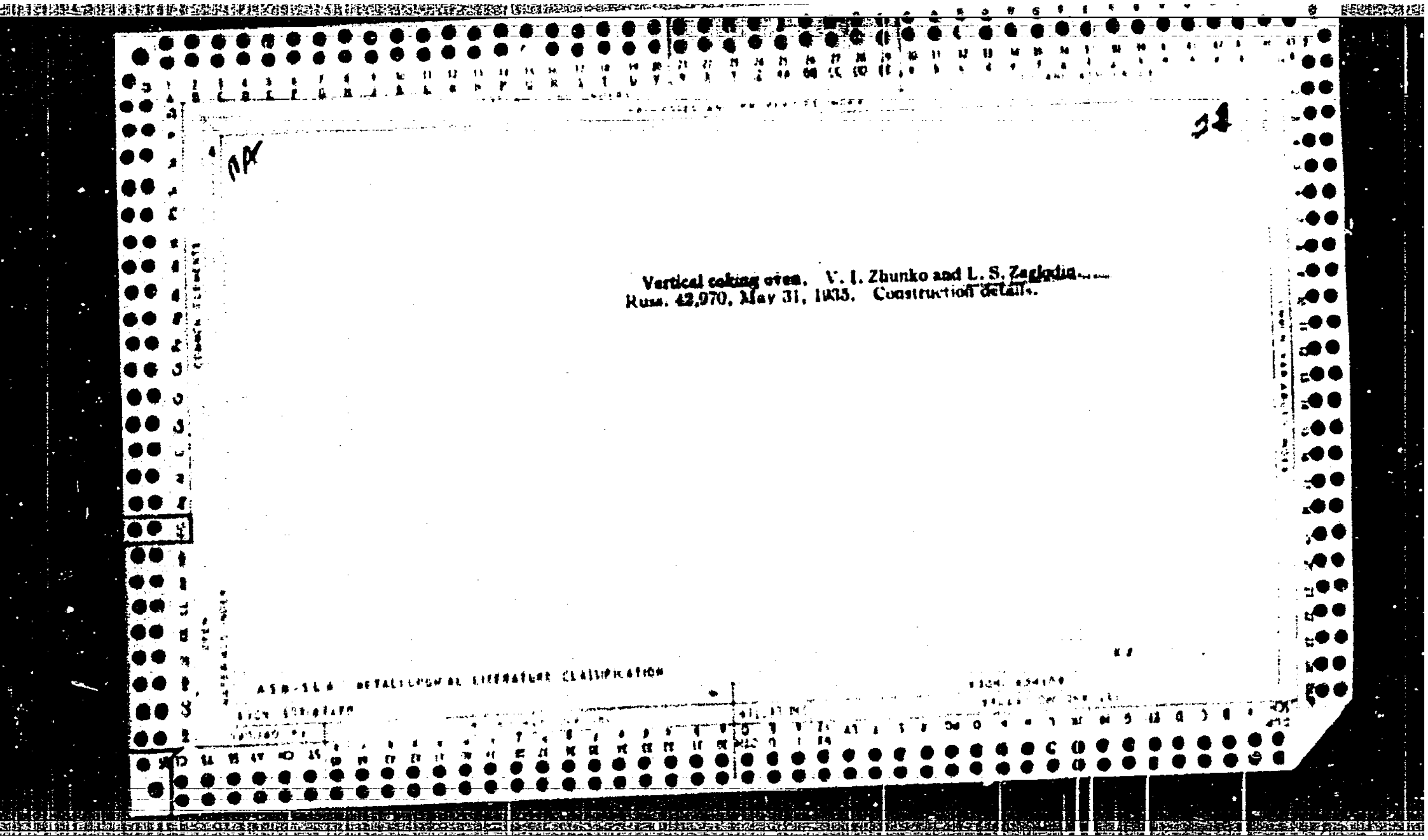
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



21

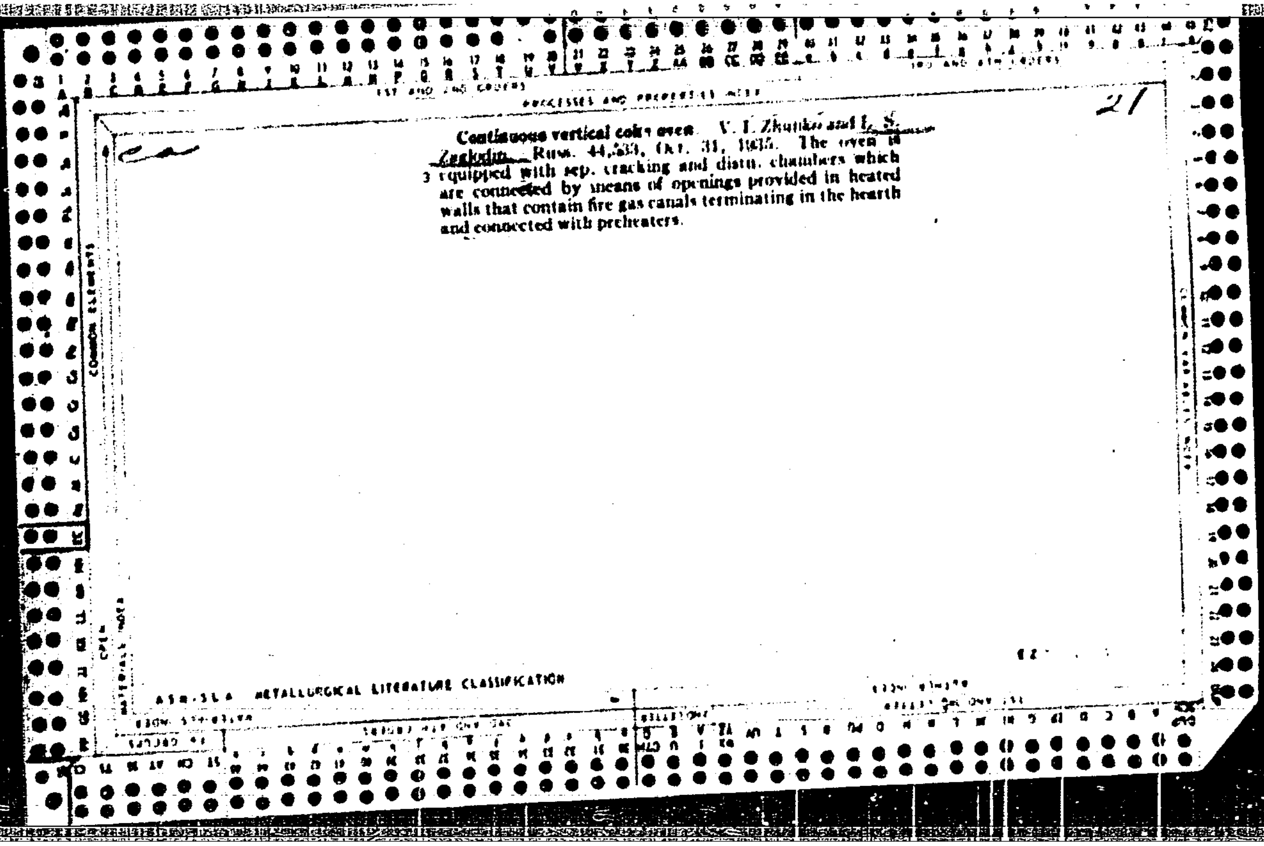
Regenerative coke oven. V. I. Zhunko and L. S. Zaslodin. Russ. 42,027, Mar. 31, 1935. Construction details.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
COMMON ELEMENTS
MATERIALS INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Vertical coking oven. V. I. Zhunko and L. S. Zagladin. Russ. 42,970, May 31, 1935. Construction details.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



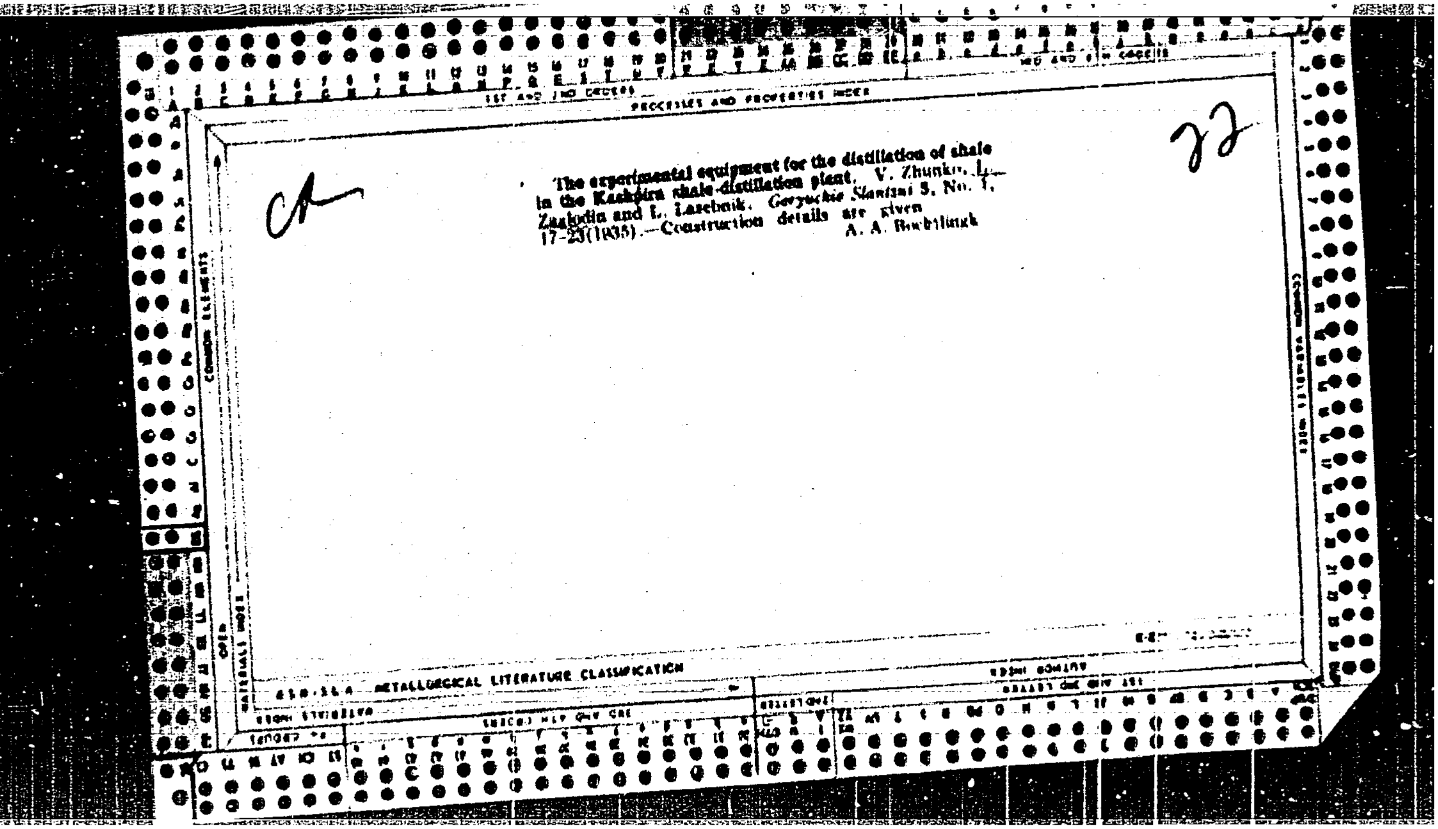
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

21

Continuous vertical coke oven. V. I. Zhunko and L. S. Zaskodin. Russ. 44,533, Oct. 31, 1935. The oven is equipped with sep. cracking and distn. chambers which are connected by means of openings provided in heated walls that contain fire gas canals terminating in the hearth and connected with preheaters. 3

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

22

The experimental equipment for the distillation of shale in the Kashpira shale-distillation plant. V. Zhunkin, L. Zaskodin and L. Lazebnik. *Goryuchie Slantsui* 5, No. 1, 17-23(1935).—Construction details are given.
A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

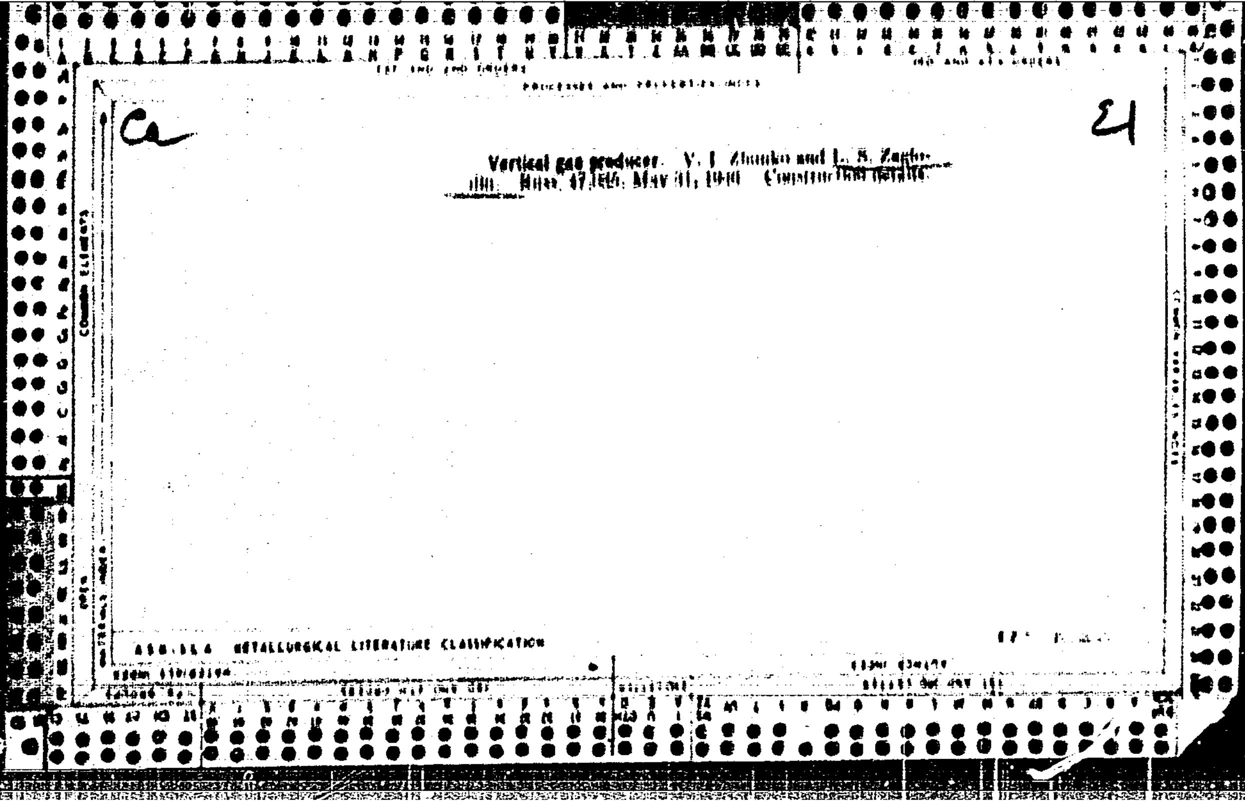
ca

21

Low-temperature carbonization with superheated steam. V. I. Zhunko and L. S. Zaglukin. Russ. 40,669, April 30, 1938. The gas-steam mixt. leaving the carbonization chambers is washed and compressed to increase its temp., and passed through a tar separator into a heat exchanger to produce steam for the low-temp. carbonization. The

condensate obtained in the heat exchanger is used for washing the steam-gas mixt. before the compression, while the wash waters, after sepn. from tar, are passed into heat exchangers for evapn.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ca

21

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Vertical gas producer. V. I. Zhunko and L. S. Zagho-
din. Russ. 67,166, May 31, 1946. Construction details.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

Σ1

Vertical coke oven. V. I. Zhunko and L. S. Zagbalin. Russ. 47,018, July 31, 1936. Construction details.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

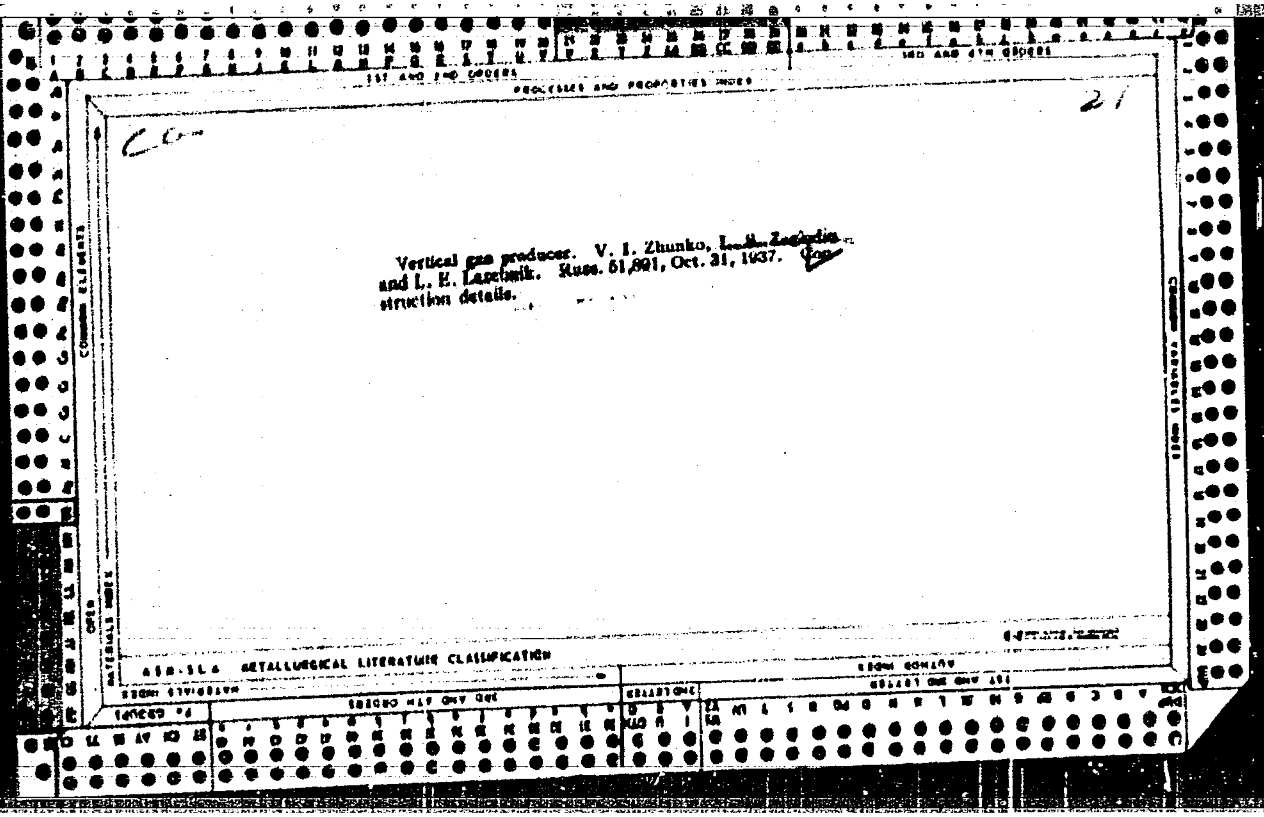
CA

21

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Cracking of Gdov shale to produce gas of high calorific value. V. I. Zhunko, L. S. Zaglodin and L. R. Lazebnik. Iskusstvennoe Zhidkoe Toplivo No. 1, 114-25(1936).—The Zhunko and Zaglodin coking and cracking furnace of 7 tons daily capacity is described. A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

C C-

21

Vertical gas producer. V. I. Zhunko, L. S. Zagladin and L. E. Lazebnik. Russ. 51,891, Oct. 31, 1937. Construction details.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca 21

Combined regenerative coke oven. V. I. Zhunko and L. S. Zagladin. Russ. 58,042, Sept. 30, 1940; addn. to Russ. 42,227 (C. A. 30, 8584^2). Construction details. L

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZAGLODIN, L. S.

65-12-7/9

AUTHORS: Ioffe, V.B., and Zaglodin, L.S.

TITLE: The Production of Hydrogen by Continuous Thermal Decomposition of Hydrocarbon Gases (Polucheniye vodoroda nepreryvnym termicheskim razlozheniyem uglevodorodnykh gazov)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No. 12, pp. 52-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method of production of hydrogen by continuous thermal decomposition of hydrocarbon gases on a moving heat carrier proposed by VNIIGAZ is outlined. As a heat carrier, solid granulated aluminium oxide (specific surface area 10-12 m^2/S) or coke is proposed. Lengiprogaz is developing the design of the plant required. At present, a pilot plant with a throughput of 200 m^3 of natural gas per hour is being designed. The description of the plant and a diagram are given. In the pilot plant, the heat of waste gas and hydrogen leaving the reactor is not utilised, but the utilisation of this heat in an industrial plant is being planned. Energy requirements for the production of 1 m^3 of hydrogen by the proposed method and those required when hydrogen is produced by conversion with steam compare favourably for the former method.

Card1/2 There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ZAGLODIN, L.S.

11(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1868

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti

Puti razvitiya gazovoy promyshlennosti SSSR; materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya (Trends in the Development of the Gas Industry in the USSR; Materials Presented at the All-Union Conference) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 432 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Eds: A.D. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Yu.A. [illegible], V.I. [illegible], V.S. [illegible], S.I. [illegible], P.A. Tesner, A.S. Fal'kovich; Exec. Eds.: [illegible] and [illegible]; Tech. Ed.: [illegible]; Editorial Board: N.V. [illegible] (Chief Ed.), [illegible], Yu.A. [illegible], V.S. [illegible], and S.I. [illegible].

PURPOSE: The book is intended for specialists engaged in the production and gathering of natural gas, the extraction of gas from coal and shale, the construction and operation of trunk gas pipelines, gas supply to cities, and the processing of gas.

COVERAGE: The authors review the basic trends in the development of the USSR gas industry, the prospecting and exploration of new gas deposits, the gasification of solid fuels, the gathering and utilization of natural gas, the automation of gas field operations, the exploitation of gas wells, and ways to increase output. They further discuss the processing of natural gas with application of refrigeration, the experience gained in the laying and operating of trunk gas pipelines, the automation of gas pipeline operation, and underground gas storage facilities. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Trends in the Development of the Gas (Cont.) SOV/1868

Zaglodin, L. S. Immediate Prospects for Improving Shale [illegible] and Heavy Liquid Fuel Processing 319

[illegible], M. N. New Gas Generator Design for Shale Processing 322

Tesner, P. A. Basic Physicochemical Principles of Carbon Black Formation in a Flame 327

[illegible], B. A. Study of the Furnace Method of Producing Carbon Black Obtained From Gas 338

[illegible], I. A. Basic Works at the [illegible] Plant in the Study of Carbon Black Produced by the Furnace Method 345

[illegible], I. I. [illegible] Plant Methods in Recovering Carbon Black 352

[illegible], I. S., Ya. A. [illegible], and N. N. [illegible]. Recovery of Highly Dispersive Carbon Black for Automobile Lacquers 361

Card 9/11

BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; ZAGIODIN, L.S.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Problem of efficient processing organization for shale retorts. (MIRA 11:8)
Trudy VNIIPS no.6:39-50 '58.
(Gas retorts) (Oil shales--Refining)

BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; ZAGLODIN, L.Z.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.;
SHUVALOV, V.I.

High production oil-shale retorts. Gaz. prom. no. 7:7-11 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

(Oil shales)
(Gas retorts)

BEZMOZGIN, E.S., BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M., SINEL'NIKOV, A.S., ZAGLODIN, L.S.

Industrial experience in increasing the capacity of oil shale gas producers. Gaz.prom. 5 no.2:17-19 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Gas producers) (Oil shales)

S/065/60/000/007/003/008/XX
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Pokhozhayev, V.D., Zaglodin, L.S., Golov, G.S. and
Kul'chitskaya, I.V.

TITLE: The Principles of the Rational Use of Hydrogen in
Processes of the Hydrodesulphurization of Engine Fuels

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, 5 No.7,
pp.1-6

TEXT: The output of high sulphur crudes is increasing and accordingly there is increasing demand for hydrosulphurization. Work on the development of a practical industrial hydrodesulphurization process for crude and distillates is being carried on in a number of research institutes including the All-Union Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry and the Groznyy Scientific Research Institute. The first plant has been developed by the design institute Giproneft' on the basis of data supplied by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry. A hydrodesulphurizing plant is operating successfully on an oil refinery. The process is being further developed by the Lengiprogaz Institute. Distillates are hydrofined on aluminium-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst in the presence of hydrogen at a temperature of 340 to 420 °C and pressures

Card 1/3

S/065/60/000/007/003/008/XX
E194/E484

The Principles of the Rational Use of Hydrogen in Processes of the Hydrodesulphurization of Engine Fuels

from 20 to 50 atm using the circuit shown in Fig.1. The procedure is described. Use of hydrodesulphurization is limited by lack of hydrogen and possible sources of hydrogen on refineries are discussed. The hydrogen content of available gas varies considerably depending upon the method of production. The hydrogen content of the gas also varies during the actual process of hydrodesulphurization as the hydrogen is used up and must be replaced part way down the circuit. Analyses of circulating gas are given in Table 1 and curves of the consumption of 100% hydrogen as function of its content in the circulating gas and discharge from the first reactor are given in Fig.2. Reaction and ballast gases accumulate in the circulating gas and the concentration of hydrogen falls. It is accordingly necessary to extract part of this circulating gas and to replace it by gas containing hydrogen. This increases the hydrogen consumption because the used circulating gas is used for fuel. In developing technological circuits for hydrodesulphurization of various petroleum fractions, the specific properties of the individual feed stocks should be considered in relation to the

Card 2/3

S/065/60/000/007/003/008/XX
E194/E484

The Principles of the Rational Use of Hydrogen in Processes of the Hydrodesulphurization of Engine Fuels

concentration of hydrogen in the circulating gas. If a refinery has several hydrodesulphurization installations each consisting of two units, several types of fuel may be treated simultaneously each requiring different concentrations of hydrogen in the circulating gas, matters being arranged so that gas extracted from units requiring a higher concentration of hydrogen is delivered to units requiring a lower concentration and so on, see diagram of Fig.4. If the extracted gas is used for fuel in the usual way, the hydrogen consumption necessary in the hydrodesulphurization of various fuels is given in Table 2; the corresponding figures when the series system is used are given in Table 3. With the series system, for each ton of engine fuel refined there is an economy of 3.2 kilograms of hydrogen. Thus in a refinery treating six million tons of sulphur-containing crude a year which produces about two million tons of engine fuel requiring hydrodesulphurization, the use of the series hydrodesulphurization circuit gives an economy of 6400 tons of hydrogen a year. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

✓

ASSOCIATION: Lengiprogaz
Card 3/3

BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; VASIL'YEVA, M.M.; ZAGLODIN, L.S.;
SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.

Efficient system of processing Baltic oil shales. Trudy VNIIT no.9: 4-9 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Oil shales)

BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; BARSHCHEVSKIY, M.M.; SINEL'NIKOV, A.S.; ZAGLODIN, L.S.

Increasing the capacity of pinch-type shale gas producers used at the combine in Kohtla-Jarve. Trudy VNIIT no.9:27-30 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Kohtla-Jarve—Gas producers)

ZAGLODIN, L.S.; NEMIROVSKIY, A.N.

Producing city gas from Brazilian shale. Gaz. prom. 8 no.2:18-21 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

ZAGLODIN, L.S.; AGEYEV, G.I.

Tubestills for heating a mixture of gaseous products in plants of the catalytic reforming of gasolines. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 8 no.8:38-43 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Lengiprogaz.
(Gasoline) (Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

ZACLODINA, F. I., PROSKURYAKOV, N. I., and AUERMAN, T. L. (USSR)

"The Nature of the Action of Ascorbic Acid as an Effective Improver in Bread Baking."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

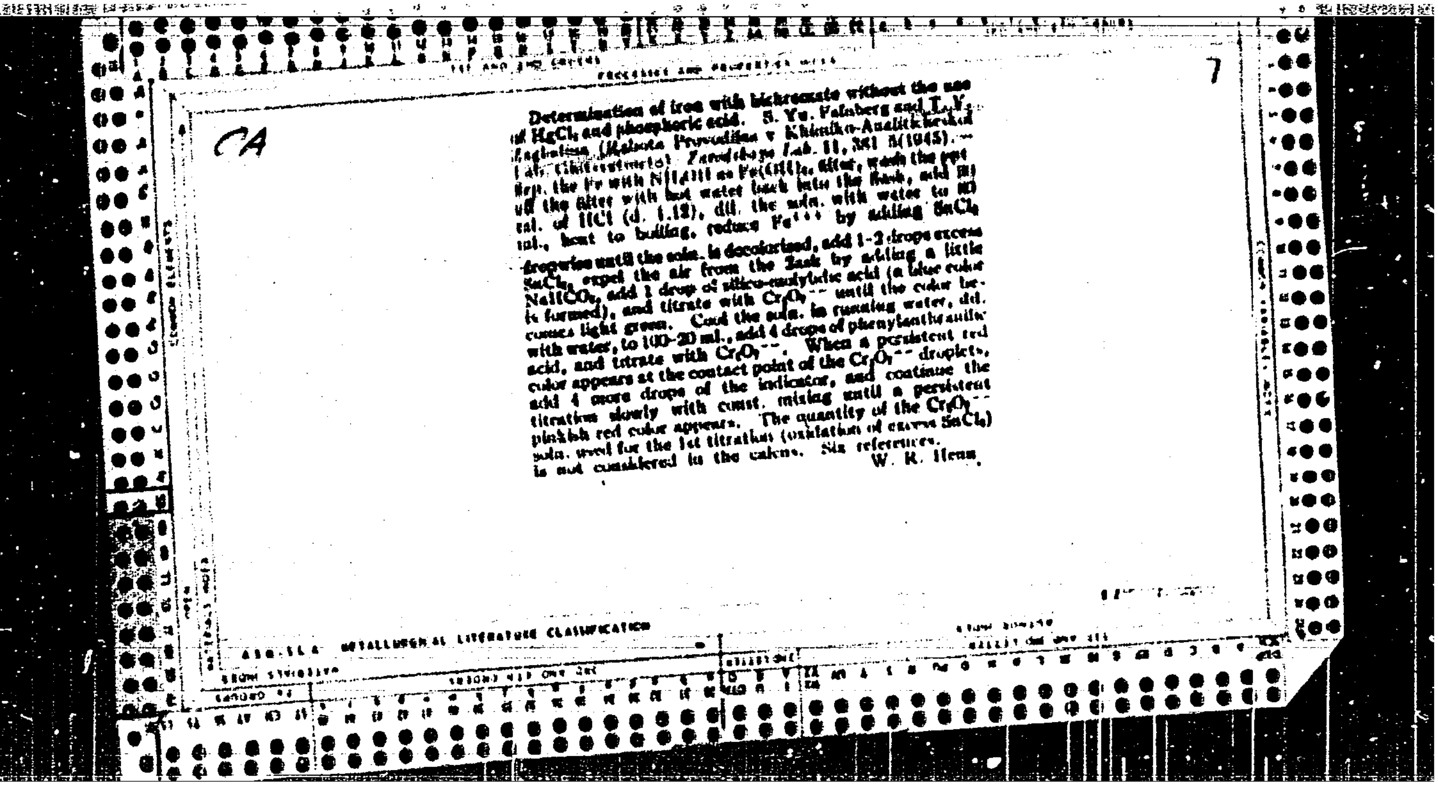
GINZBURG, Arkadiy Grigor'yevich, dotsent; ZAGLODINA, F.I., spets.red.;
KURTINA, L.P., vedushchiy red.

[Controlling alcohol fermentation in the baking industry by means
of the AG-1 apparatus] Konrol' spirtovogo brozheniia priborom
AG-1 v khlebopekarnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-issl.
in-t nauchn. i tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 30 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Fermentation) (Bakers and bakeries)

MASLOV, Ivan Nikolayevich; CHIZHOVA, Klavdiya Nikolayevna; SHKVARKINA, Tat'yana Ivanovna; ZAPENINA, Nina Vasil'yevna; ZAGLODINA, Fedosiya Ivanovna; PLOTNIKOV, P.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; CHINCHUK, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Technological and chemical control of the baking industry] Tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' khlebopekarnogo proizvodstva. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 359 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Bakers and bakeries)

ZAGLODINA, F.I. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Effect of certain improvers upon ~~[illegible]~~ the property of the ~~[illegible]~~ dough and the quality of the bread." Mos, 1958, 19 pp with illustrations. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Tech Inst of Food Industry) 100 copies (KL, 21-58, 90)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

7

Determination of iron with bichromate without the use of $HgCl_2$ and phosphoric acid. S. Yu. Fainberg and T. V. [illegible] (Rabota Proizvodstv v Khimiko-Analiticheskoi [illegible]). *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 381-5(1945).—Ppt. the Fe with NH_4OH as $Fe(OH)_3$, filter, wash the ppt. off the filter with hot water back into the flask, add 30 ml. of HCl (d. 1.19), dil. the soln. with water to 80 ml., heat to boiling, reduce Fe^{+++} by adding $SnCl_2$ dropwise until the soln. is decolorized, add 1-2 drops excess $SnCl_2$, expel the air from the flask by adding a little $NaHCO_3$, add 1 drop of silico-molybdic acid (a blue color is formed), and titrate with $Cr_2O_7^{--}$ until the color becomes light green. Cool the soln. in running water, dil. with water, to 100-200 ml., add 4 drops of phenylanthranilic acid, and titrate with $Cr_2O_7^{--}$. When a persistent red color appears at the contact point of the $Cr_2O_7^{--}$ droplets, add 4 more drops of the indicator, and continue the titration slowly with const. mixing until a persistent pinkish red color appears. The quantity of the $Cr_2O_7^{--}$ soln. used for the 1st titration (oxidation of excess $SnCl_2$) is not considered in the calcns. Six references.

W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

7

Colorimetric determination of zinc and aluminum in tin and lead-tin solders. S. Ya. Fainberg and T. V. Zagorodnaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 1119-12(1945).—*To det. Zn in Sn* dissolve 1 g. of Sn by heating in HCl (d. 1.19) 5 ml. + HNO_3 (d. 1.4) 1 ml. in a 100-ml. beaker covered with a watch glass, wash the watch glass with 5 ml. of HCl (d. 1.19), and evap. the soln. to near dryness, repeating the procedure 5 times. Cool the residue, add 0.6 ml. of HCl (1:1) and 10 ml. of water, heat to boiling, pass in H_2S for 5 min., filter, collect the filtrate in a 100-ml. Erlenmeyer flask, wash 3 times with HCl (1:100) contg. a little H_2S, evap. the filtrate until the H_2S odor disappears, add 2 drops of H_2O_2, evap. to 3-5 ml., dil. with hot water to 5 ml., add 1 drop of methyl red and 25% NH_4OH dropwise until the color changes, add 1 drop of excess NH_4OH, cover with a watch glass, heat for 20 min. without bringing the soln. to boiling, filter off $Fe(OH)_3$ and $Al(OH)_3$, wash 3 times with hot NH_4OH (1:100) (use the residue to det. Al), evap. the filtrate to 5 ml., place the beaker in another slightly larger beaker filled with hot water, add, with mixing, 0.5 ml. of 8-hydroxyquinoline soln. (2 g. of 8-hydroxyquinoline dissolved in 2 ml. of glacial AcOH and dild. with hot water to 100 ml.) and 0.5 ml. of satd. AcONa, heat for 20 min. at 90-95°, let stand in hot water for 15 min., cool, filter, wash the residue several times with hot water (approx. 2-3 ml. each time), dissolve the ppt. on the filter in 3 ml. of hot HCl (1:10), wash the filter 3-4 times with hot water, collect the filtrate in the beaker in which the pptn. had been carried out, add 0.5 ml. of sulfanilic acid, 0.5 ml. of HNO_2, and 10 ml. of 25% NH_4OH, transfer the soln. to an Egerts cylinder, wash the beaker with water, bring the vol. to 30 ml., mix, and compare the color with that of a color scale prepd. simultaneously with the analysis. *To det. Al* to dissolve the $Fe(OH)_3$ and $Al(OH)_3$ ppts. on a filter in 1.5 ml. of hot HCl (1:10) added in 2 equal portions, collect the soln. in the flask in which the pptn. had been carried out, wash the filter 4 times with a min. quantity of hot dild. HCl (1:100), evap. the soln. to 1 ml., cool, add 2 ml. of 10% KCNS or NH_4CNS and 3 ml. of iso-AmOH, shake, and sep. the aq. layer from the iso-AmOH layer in a small sepg. funnel. After the sepn. of Fe, evap. the soln. to near dryness, cool the ppt., add 10 ml. of water, 1 ml. of 0.1% aluminon, and 0.5 ml. of 0.2% starch soln., transfer the soln. to an Egerts cylinder, bring the soln. to 30 ml. with a buffer soln., mix, place the cylinder in a beaker with hot water (80-85°) for 10 min., remove it from water, and compare the color after 30 min. with a color scale prepd. simultaneously with the analysis. *To det. Zn and Al in solders*, dissolve 1 g. of the alloy by heating slightly in 30 ml. of HCl (d. 1.19) in a 100-ml. beaker covered with a watch glass, add H_2O_2 until the color of the soln. changes, heat, evap. the soln. to near dryness, cool, add 5 ml. of HCl (d. 1.19), evap. to dryness (avoiding overheating), cool, add 10 ml. of HCl (d. 1.045), mix carefully, cool, filter the $PbCl_2$ formed, wash the ppt. 3 times with cold HCl (d. 1.045), using a total of no more than 5-6 ml., add 1 drop of H_2O_2 to the filtrate, repeat the evapn. to dryness once or twice after adding 5 ml. of HCl (d. 1.19) and 1 drop of H_2O_2, and complete the analysis as in detns. of Sn. W. R. Henn

Five references.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZAGLODINA, T.V.

32-2-2/60

AUTHORS: Lur'ye, Yu. Yu., Zaglodina, T. V.

TITLE: The Determination of Antimony in Lead of Increased Purity (Opredeleniye sur'my v svintse povyshennoy chistoty)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 133-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to be able and determine quantities of about 1 γ of antimony a new operational method had to be found, and for increasing the sensitivity of determination of antimony the colorimetric method had to be changed. The weighed portion of the lead sample to be investigated which was about 1 g and then twice evaporated with hydrochloric acid until it is dry is first dissolved in nitric acid. The oxidation of antimony as well as the transformation to the $SbCl_6^-$ ion in the preparative stage should be carried out with diluted hacdrochloric acid (3:1). Contrary to the usual course of analysis only 7 ml of toluene should be used for colorimetric measurement instead of 30 ml. The content of antimony is read, as usual, from the calibration curve. From the results of the analyses of various lead

Card 1/2

The Determination of Antimony in Lead of Increased Purity 32-2-2/60

samples of increased purity mentioned in a table it can be seen that this method for the determination of antimony operates with a sensitiveness of 10^{-5}%. with a sample weight of 1 g. There are 2 tables and 1 reference which is Slavic

ASSOCIATION: State Institute for Nonferrous Metals
(Gosudarstvennyy institut tsvetnykh metallov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Antimony-Determination 2. Colorimetry-Applications

Card 2/2

ZAGLODINA, T.V.

Photocolorimetric method of determining small amounts of lead in nonferrous metals and their alloys with the use of diphenylcarbazide. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:727-729 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Lead--Analysis)
(Nonferrous metals--Analysis)
(Colorimetry)

PATS, R.G.; VASIL'YEVA, L.N.; ZAGLODINA, T.V.; SHUVALOVA, Ye.D.

Polarographic determination of lead and tellurium in technical selenium. Zav.lab. 29 no.8:928-929 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

(Lead—Analysis) (Tellurium—Analysis)
(Polarography)

ZAGLUBOTSKIY, A., mekhanik

New design of gas convection baffles. Rech. transp. 20 no.8:34 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Parokhod "Shchors" Pechorskogo parokhodstva.
(Boilers, Marine)

ZAGLADA, Nadezhda Grigor'yevna, zven'yevaya, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; LEONOV, Ivan Danilovich, Deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta RSFSR, frezerovshchik; KARPINSKIY, Vyacheslav A Alekseyevich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; MALYSHEV, V., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.

[Soviet people are the builders of communism]Sovetskie liudi-tvortsy kommunizma. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962. 30 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kolkhoz "Pervoye maya" Zhitomirskoy oblasti (for Zaglada).
2. Leningradskiy Kirovskiy zavod (for Leonov).
(Efficiency, Industrial) (Agriculture--Labor productivity)

ZAGLUBOTSKIY, P., inzhener.

Profitableness of building large wooden seagoing vessels. Mor. flot 7 no.2:12-13 '47. (MLRA 9:6)
(Shipbuilding--Costs)